

## • 化学成分 •

## 沉香的化学成分研究(Ⅰ)

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**摘要:**目的 研究沉香中2-(2-苯乙基)色酮类成分。方法 沉香乙醇提取物的乙醚部位,用硅胶柱色谱,以石油醚、醋酸乙酯不同比例梯度洗脱,分得2个成分,通过理化常数和光谱分析鉴定化合物的结构。结果 从沉香乙醇提取物中分得2个色酮类成分,分别鉴定为6,8-二羟基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮(6,8-dihydroxy-2-[2-(3'-methoxy-4'-hydroxyl phenylethyl)] chromone, I)和6-甲氧基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮(6-methoxy-2-[2-(3'-methoxy-4'-hydroxyl phenylethyl)]-chromone, II)。结论 化合物I为新化合物,化合物II为已知化合物。

**关键词:**沉香;色酮类;6,8-二羟基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮

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Chemical constituents of *Aquilaria sinensis* (I)

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**Abstract:** Objective To study the chemical constituents of *Aquilaria sinensis*. Methods Column chromatographic technique was employed for the isolation and purification of its constituents by solvent, the ether fraction of ethanol extract of *A. sinensis* was conducted gradient elution by petroleum ether and ethyl acetate in different proportions. Their structures were identified by physicochemical constant and spectral analysis (IR, UV, EI-MS, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR, and HMBC). Results The compounds were identified from their ethanol extracts as: 6, 8-dihydroxy-2-[2-(3'-methoxy-4'-hydroxyl phenylethyl)] chromone (I) and 6-methoxy-2-[2-(3'-methoxy-4'-hydroxyl phenylethyl)] chromone (II). Conclusion Compound I is a novel compound and II is a known one.

**Key words:** *Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour.) Gilg; chromone; 6, 8-dihydroxy-2-[2-(3'-methoxy-4'-hydroxyl phenylethyl)] chromone

沉香为瑞香科植物白木香 *Aquilaria sinensis* (Lour.) Gilg 含树脂的木材,称为国产沉香、土沉香、沉水香,味辛,苦,性微温,具行气止痛、温中止呕、纳气平喘的功效,用治胸腹胀闷疼痛、胃寒呕吐呃逆、肾虚气逆喘急<sup>[1]</sup>。国产沉香主要含挥发油和2-(2-苯乙基)色酮类两大类成分,其中挥发油为其有效成分,2-(2-苯乙基)色酮类为其活性成分<sup>[2,3]</sup>。为了进一步研究其活性成分,对沉香中2-(2-苯乙基)色酮类成分进行了提取分离与结构鉴定,从沉香乙醇提取物中分得2个色酮类成分,分别为6,8-二羟基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮(I)、6-甲氧基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮(II),其中化合

物I为新化合物,化合物II为已知化合物。

## 1 仪器、试剂与样品

DRX-400型超导核磁共振谱仪(德国-瑞士Bruker公司)、QP-5050A气质联用仪、RFX-65A傅立叶变换红外光谱仪;柱色谱硅胶(100~200目)。市售海南产沉香药材三级品,经本室徐鸿华教授鉴定为瑞香科植物白木香 *A. sinensis* (Lour.) Gilg 含树脂的木材,标本存放于本室标本柜。石油醚(60~90℃)、醋酸乙酯、甲醇、丙酮等均为AR。

## 2 提取与分离

沉香药材5.5 kg,加95%乙醇回流提取3次,

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合并提取液,减压回收乙醇,得灰黑色黏状浸膏510 g。分别用石油醚、乙醚、醋酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取,减压回收萃取液。乙醚部位90 g,硅胶柱色谱分离,石油醚-醋酸乙酯梯度洗脱,合并斑点相同部分,析出物经溶剂反复重结晶,得无色针晶25 mg(化合物I),黄色棱柱形结晶20 mg(化合物II)。

### 3 结构鉴定

化合物I:无色结晶(MeOH);mp 175~178 °C。FAB-MS出现准分子离子峰 $m/z$  329[M<sup>+</sup>-1],结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(DEPT)数据,推定其分子式 $C_{18}H_{16}O_6$ 。UV  $\lambda_{max}^{E\text{OH}}$  nm (lg ε):224(4.18)、268(3.22)、328 nm(3.43)显示色原酮的特征吸收<sup>[4]</sup>,红外光谱示有羟基(3 450 cm<sup>-1</sup>)和色原酮类化合物的不饱和羰基(1 629 cm<sup>-1</sup>),化合物氢谱见表1,提示有1个甲氧基 $\delta_H$ :3.74(3H,s),一组ABX偶合系统 $\delta_H$ :6.64(1H,dd, $J=8.0,2.0$  Hz),6.75(1H,d, $J=2.0$  Hz),6.78(1H,d, $J=8.0$  Hz),一组AB偶合系统 $\delta_H$ :7.33(1H,d, $J=2.8$  Hz),7.35(1H,d, $J=2.8$  Hz);<sup>13</sup>C-NMR谱(表2)示有一个甲氧基( $\delta_C$  56.2),两个亚甲基,一个羰基( $\delta_C$  177.5),3取代的双键碳[ $\delta_C$  109.5(d)和 $\delta_C$  169.6(s)]。以上数据揭示该化合物为具有一个甲氧基和三个羟基的2-(2-苯乙基)色原酮。EI-MS质谱中特征碎片离子峰 $m/z$  137说明2-(2-苯乙基)侧链的苯环上具有一个羟基和一个甲氧基,另外两个羟基则连接在色原酮上。通过HMBC谱分析,确定了3个羟基分别在C-6,C-8和C-4'上,而甲氧基位于C-3'位,见图2。综上所述,化合物结构鉴定为6,8-二羟基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮,见图1。

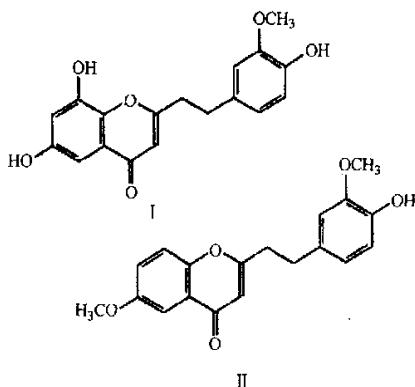


图1 化合物I和II的化学结构式

Fig. 1 Structures of compounds I and II

化合物II:黄色棱柱形结晶(EtOAc);mp 176~177 °C;UV  $\lambda_{max}^{E\text{OH}}$  nm (lg ε):222(4.18),269

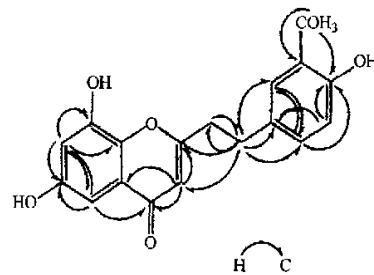


图2 化合物I的HMBC相关

Fig. 2 Key correlations observed from HMBC of compound I

(3.22),320(3.43)。IR  $\nu_{max}^{KBr}$  cm<sup>-1</sup>:3 278, 2 994, 2 898, 1 639, 1 464, 1 452, 1 363。EI-MS谱 $m/z$ :326[M<sup>+</sup>],结合<sup>1</sup>H-NMR和<sup>13</sup>C-NMR(DEPT)数据,推定其分子式 $C_{18}H_{16}O_5$ ,紫外光谱(221、268、319 nm)为色原酮特征吸收。红外光谱示有羟基(3 278 cm<sup>-1</sup>)和色酮类羰基(1 639 cm<sup>-1</sup>),这说明该化合物为色原酮衍生物。其碳谱和氢谱数据与文献报道<sup>[4]</sup>基本一致,鉴定为6-甲氧基-2-[2-(3'-甲氧基-4'-羟基苯乙基)]色原酮,见图1。

表1 化合物I和II的<sup>1</sup>H-NMR光谱数据[(CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO]

Table 1 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Data of compounds I and II  
[in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO]

氢位	I	II
3-H	6.12(1H,s)	6.07(1H,s)
5-H	7.35(1H,d, $J=3.2$ Hz)	7.44(1H,d, $J=3.2$ Hz)
6-H		
7-H	7.32(1H,d, $J=3.2$ Hz)	7.30 dd(3.2,8.8)
8-H		7.55 d(8.8)
2'-H	6.75(1H,d, $J=2.0$ Hz)	6.86 d(1H,d, $J=1.2$ Hz)
5'-H	6.78(1H,d, $J=8.0$ Hz)	6.70 d(1H,d, $J=8.0$ Hz)
6'-H	6.64(1H,dd, $J=8.0,2.0$ Hz)	6.67 dd(1H,dd, $J=8.0,1.2$ Hz)
7'-H	2.96(2H,m)	2.99(2H,m)
8'-H	2.95(2H,m)	2.95(2H,m)
OCH <sub>3</sub>	3.74(3H,s)	3.75(3H,s)
OCH <sub>3</sub>		3.88(3H,s)

表2 化合物I和II的<sup>13</sup>C-NMR光谱数据[(CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO]

Table 2 <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Data of compounds I and II  
[in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO]

碳位	I	II	碳位	I	II
2	169.6	169.4	1'	133.7	132.3
3	109.8	109.9	2'	115.7	115.7
4	177.5	177.5	3'	146.6	145.9
5	108.3	120.3	4'	147.3	148.2
6	155.3	157.7	5'	112.5	112.8
7	123.2	123.5	6'	119.9	121.6
8	146.6	105.8	7'	32.59	33.2
9	152.0	152.0	8'	36.3	36.7
10	126.2	125.2	OCH <sub>3</sub>	56.2	56.1
			OCH <sub>3</sub>		56.1

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## A novel triterpenoid saponin from bulbs of *Bolbostemma paniculatum*

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**Abstract: Objective** To study the triterpenoid saponin from bulbs of *Bolbostemma paniculatum*.

**Methods** The compound was isolated by repeated silica gel chromatographies and its structure was elucidated on the basis of physico chemical property and spectral analysis. **Results** A novel triterpenoid saponin was isolated and determined as olean 12-en-28-oic acid, 3-{[2-O-[6-O-[(3R)-4-carboxy-3-hydroxy-3-methyl-1-oxobutyl]-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-β-D-glucopyranosyl] oxy}-2, 16, 23-trihydroxy-28-[2-O-α-L-rhamnose (1→2)-α-L-arabinopyranosyl] ester (I). **Conclusion** Compound I is a novel compound named as dextylosyltubemimoside II.

**Key words:** *Bolbostemma paniculatum* (Maxim.) Franquet; triterpenoid saponin; dextylosyltubemimoside II

## 土贝母中一个新的三萜皂苷

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**摘要:** 目的 对土贝母 *Bolbostemma paniculatum* 的三萜皂苷成分进行分离和结构鉴定。方法 采用反复柱色谱方法进行分离,通过理化性质和波谱分析鉴定结构。结果 从土贝母中分离并鉴定了1个新的三萜皂苷脱木糖土贝母皂丙(dextylosyltubemimoside II)。结论 化合物I为新化合物。

**关键词:** 土贝母;三萜皂苷;dextylosyltubemimoside II

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The bulbs of *Bolbostemma paniculatum* (Maxim.) Franquet is a Chinese folk medicine named as "Tu Bei Mu". Tubeimosides I, II, and III, isolated from the folk medicine, showed significant antitumor, anti-inflammatory, and antitumor-promoting effects<sup>[1-3]</sup>. Recent studies have reported the isolation and structural elucidation of nine new triterpenoid saponin from *B. paniculatum*, which has antiviral activity<sup>[4]</sup>. The isolation of a novel cyclic bisdesmoside, dextylosyltubemimoside III,

from the ethanol extracts of the bulbs of *B. paniculatum* has been reported here.

### 1 Apparatus and materials

The optical rotations were measured on a Perkin—Elmer 241 polarimeter. Melting points of the compound was determined with an XT—4A apparatus. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin—Elmer 16 PC FT-IR spectrometer. NMR spectra were measured with a Bruker DRX—500 spectrophotometer. A YG—20 250 mass spectrometer